

## WARSHIPS MUST GET OUT.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES TO BE NOTIFIED BY ENGLAND.

Twenty-four hours to be allowed them to leave British ports—authorities already informed of the order.

London, April 25.—The officials of the British Foreign Office expect that "The London Gazette," the official organ of all the announcements of the Government, will publish to-morrow evening a formal notice that the warships of the belligerents, Spain and the United States, must leave British ports within twenty-four hours. The document, it is added, is long and complicated. It contains clauses covering the case of vessels which are unable to leave in the stipulated time owing to defects. The authorities of the British ports have already been informed that the order is about to be published.

The Foreign Office to-day was officially notified of the proclamation of the President of the United States in regard to neutral vessels and neutral goods, and the blockade of the island of Cuba by the United States fleet.

With reference to Spain's declaration on the subject of privateering, issued from Madrid yesterday, the British Foreign Office officials point out that the resolutions announced by the United States on the subject were taken without reference to any policy which Spain might adopt. Therefore, it is not expected that Spain's intentions will affect the decisions promulgated by the United States.

AUDAZ SAILS FROM QUEENSTOWN. EFFECT OF THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION—SHE WILL GO TO SPAIN.

Queenstown, April 25.—The British Admiral in command of this station, Rear-Admiral Claude E. Buxton, has ordered the Spanish torpedo-boat Audaz, which has been undergoing



MAP OF THE BLOCKED PART OF CUBA.

extensive repairs here, owing to damage which she sustained while on her way to Spain, to leave this port before 6 a. m. to-day, owing to the proclamation of neutrality issued by the British Government.

There is little doubt in naval circles here that the Audaz will go to Ferrol or Cadiz from here, as a considerable quantity of her war equipments have still to be placed on board of her before she can be pronounced ready for active service. Her sister-boat, the Osado, which towed her here from Waterford, into which port they put after the Audaz was damaged, went to Ferrol from Queenstown to be fitted with the equipments not furnished by their English builders.

In view of the outbreak of hostilities, the Dock Company at Cork, which has been repairing the torpedo-boat, has rushed work night and day on the small craft. Since Friday her Spanish crew has been in high spirits, continually waving bunting and handkerchiefs, or otherwise expressing satisfaction at the prospect of taking part in the naval movements of Spain.

She passed Roche's Point at 5:45 a. m. to-day, going seaward, after three weeks in the drydock.

WARSHIPS OUT OF HONG KONG. A PROTEST BY COMMODORE DEWEY AND CONSUL HUNT.

Hong Kong, April 25, 7:35 p. m.—The United States squadron has left this port. It is said that Commodore Dewey and the United States Consul, William E. Hunt, protested that it was not necessary to leave, as they had not been informed by the United States Government of the declaration of war.

London, April 26.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, Commodore Dewey has been ordered to await definite instructions before attacking Manila. The dispatch says that Prince Henry of Prussia is openly expressing Germany's sympathy with Spain. The Spanish Minister, Señor Colón, is endeavoring to persuade China to declare her neutrality in view of the fact that the Americans are using Mirs Bay as a base of operations.

Although it is not so stated, the United States squadron was apparently requested to leave the port by the British authorities, in consequence of the proclamation of neutrality.

GERMANY TO KEEP A FREE HAND. SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT THAT SHE WILL NOT ISSUE A DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

Berlin, April 25.—It is announced semi-officially that Germany, following the course adopted in the China-Japan and the Turkey-Greek wars, will not issue a declaration of neutrality, the idea being to preserve her freedom of action and "to be in a position to intervene if she considers it necessary."

CANADA PROCLAIMS NEUTRALITY. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING SHIPS OF EITHER BELLIGERENT.

Ottawa, Ont., April 25.—A proclamation declaring Canada to be neutral in the case of the present war between the United States and Spain was approved by the Cabinet this afternoon, and an extra edition of "The Canadian Official Gazette" will follow at once with the proclamation signed by His Excellency the Governor-General.

In addition to the ordinary Enlistment Act prohibiting British subjects from enlisting on either side of Spain or the United States, the proclamation will contain the following special instructions:

A. No ships of war of either belligerent may use British waters as a place of resort for any like purposes or equipment, or may leave British waters within twenty-four hours after a ship of the other belligerent.

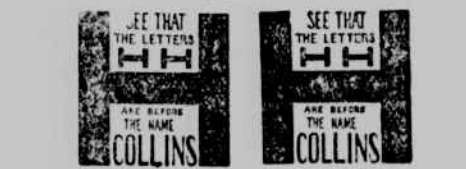
B. Every such vessel of war shall be required to put to sea within twenty-four hours after notification, except in the event of stress of weather or necessity for repair, or for provisions, in which case such vessel must leave as soon as possible, and certainly within twenty-four hours of completion of repairs.

Rule "C" is subject to Rule "A," and the time may be extended accordingly. No supplies will be allowed beyond subsistence

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for crew for immediate use; no coal beyond what will take a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or nearer destination. No coal is to be supplied to the same ship in any British port twice within three months, and no prizes are to be brought to any British waters. If a ship of either belligerent takes in coal in

## ON THE BLOCKADE LINES.

A VIGILANCE THAT HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED.

HAVANA HARBOR TIGHTLY CLOSED—EVERY SHIP THAT HAS TRIED TO ENTER BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CAPTURED.

On Board the Flagship New-York, off Havana, April 25.—The early morning hours to-day were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side.

The Dolphin and the converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West this morning. The Dolphin carried the officers and prize crews who had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio. All were glad to get back, although they said they had had no trouble with their prizes.

The torpedo-boat Porter made a daring trip in to the shore under cover of darkness last night, and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6:30 o'clock last evening, after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on last night Morro Castle showed a powerful searchlight, and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another short searchlight also was seen. It seemed to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries, to the westward of El Morro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. This is due either to the extremely low position of the light or to its distance from the blockade

## SPAIN'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

THE MEMORANDUM OF APRIL 18 PUBLISHED IN FULL IN LONDON.

DENIALS OF THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY, AND QUOTATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND SECRETARY OLNEY IN SUPPORT OF SPANISH RULE.

SPAIN'S FOUR PROPOSALS.

London, April 26.—"The Times" this morning publishes Spain's memorandum to the Powers, dated April 18 and signed by Señor Gullón, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The memorandum begins by recording the "moral and material aid the Cuban rebels have received from the United States" in filibustering expeditions and the operations of the Junta. It mentions Spain's repeated and positive denials of the allegations of cruelty toward the Cubans, and lays great stress upon President Cleveland's dispatch of December 7, 1896, to the effect that peace would be possible if Spain gave a sufficient autonomy to Cuba.

The memorandum contends that in the face of the new liberal constitution granted to Cuba, which "has already borne fruit," it is difficult to understand why President McKinley in his message of December 6, 1897, and General Woodford in the note of December 20, 1897, should still doubt Spain's loyalty. The document then speaks at some length of the State's accident, and asserts that the Americans, under the pretext of the extra-territoriality of the vessel, never allowed the Spanish authorities to visit the wreck for purposes of investigation, and it most solemnly asserts the absolute innocence of Spanish officials and of Spanish subjects generally.

"EQUITABLE TREATMENT" OF FILIBUSTERS.

The fairness and loyalty of Spain are then shown by a reference to the equitable treatment which American filibusters, more especially those of the Comptroller, have received at the hands of Spain; and, in order to show more

fully how pacific and correct has been the attitude of the Spanish Government, the memorandum enumerates the four clauses of the Spanish proposals. They are:

First.—An offer to submit all questions arising from the Madrid affair to arbitration.

Second.—An offer to Governor-General Blanco to retire into the western provinces and to apply 200,000 pesos to the relief of the agricultural population, with an exception by the Spanish Government of relief for Cubans sent by the United States, provided such relief were sent in merchant vessels.

Third.—The re-organization of the Cuban Parliament in conformity with the extent of the powers to be reserved for the central Government.

Fourth.—In view of the Cuban Parliament not meeting before May 4, the proclamation of an immediate armistice.

MR. OLNEY'S APPREHENSIONS.

The memorandum proceeds to declare that the United States has not accepted even those far-reaching concessions, and that the good offices of the Pope have been equally unavailing. It asserts that the Madrid accident was used by political parties in America as the means of hurrying most gratuitous and undesirable calumnies against the Spanish Government; and yet, the document says, Mr. Olney, in an official note dated April 4, 1896, to the Spanish Minister in Washington, himself expressed very serious apprehensions lest the only existing bond of union between the two countries should be severed.

Thus, being convinced, as Spain is, that right and equity are on her side, "she will not and cannot surrender her sovereignty in Cuba."

THE SPANISH FLEET ABOUT TO SAIL. YESTERDAY THE DAY EXPECTED FOR THE START OF THE FLEET.

London, April 25.—A dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated to-day, Monday, 7:25 a. m. says:

"There is reason to believe the Spanish fleet sails to-day. It is exceedingly formidable, including, as it does, four first-class cruisers, six torpedo-boats and two armed transports."

"Since the arrival of the transport San Francisco, the latter has transhipped to the cruisers 2,000 tons of coal."

A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, dated Monday, says:

"The Spanish fleet has been forbidden, and no manœuvring, target practice or exercising whatever is proceeding. All the ships have been painted black since they arrived here. No shots have been fired."

"The cruisers, including the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo, have been all day coaling from the Ciudad de Cadiz. All the stores, medicines and supplies in St. Vincent have been purchased to supply the squadron, and even passenger vessels are laid under contribution. The bay is quite busy with launches and boats carrying stores, and the port is brilliantly illuminated all night with electric searchlights and signals."

"Two Portuguese men-of-war are here, and Governor-General de Lacerda is staying until the Spaniards depart. The Portuguese consider the Spanish fleet very strong, and believe that Spain will be victorious at the beginning, but that America's money will eventually triumph."

THE SPANISH RIGHT OF SEARCH.

Madrid, April 25.—"The Official Gazette" to-day published the instructions of the Spanish Government respecting the right of search of neutral vessels. In brief, they set forth that warships may detain merchantmen in any non-neutral waters, for the purpose of verifying the cargo if the vessel is bound for a hostile port.

A PROTEST AGAINST CABLE CUTTING.

London, April 25.—"The Times" this morning protests editorially against the intention attributed to the United States to cut a cable belonging to an English company, and expresses the hope that America will not exhibit so evil a policy which might be held by Spain to justify the cutting of any cable landing on American soil.

NOT LOADING THE FURST BISMARCK.

While neither the officers of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company nor the Naval Auxiliary Board and any knowledge yesterday afternoon of a possible purchase of the steamer Furst Bismarck by the Government, it was stated last night at the pier, in Hoboken, that orders had just been received from the New-York office, which were sup-

## A FREE TRIAL.

For Seven Days from this date Kutnow Bros., 13 Astor Place, New York City, will send a free sample of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder, postpaid, to every person who will drop them a postal giving name and address and mentioning the N. Y. Tribune.

## SLUGGISH LIVER.

The first symptoms of a disordered liver are drowsiness, and a general feeling of apathy, and these are frequently accompanied by pains between the shoulder blades and in the small of the back, the fluttering of specks before the eyes, bilious or sick headaches, with or without nausea; and if this state is not relieved the more serious symptoms of jaundice, which frequently end by the formation of gall-stones, set in. If this state is not speedily remedied, the inaction of the liver causes the formation of uric and other acids and gravel in the kidneys. A general derangement of the system now ensues, which is almost invariably accompanied by the great enemy of mankind, "biliousness," and particularly bilious vomiting and flatulence, the latter being caused by a congestion of the lower bowels. Bilious or sick headache is caused mostly by indigestion, and is usually followed by depression of spirits.

The most successful treatment to remedy these evils has hitherto been a course of treatment of some of the famous European mineral springs, where the patient was compelled to go at great expense and still greater loss of valuable time.

These advantages may now be, however, enjoyed by any one, without leaving home, and at a merely nominal expense, by a course of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder. This remedy contains the vital principles of the best European springs in a concentrated form.

In jaundice, Kutnow's Powder renders the bile more fluid, thus helping its flow; while the use of it prevents any tendency to gall-stones, and at once removes biliousness. In constipation it acts as a natural stimulant to the bowels, causing increased excretion from the entire alimentary tract. Thus the feces are not allowed to accumulate in the lower bowels, there to undergo, in the course of decomposition, the various changes, products of which, being absorbed into the system, give rise to so many unpleasant symptoms.

In acid dyspepsia and hemorrhoids its value is at once seen. For these reasons Kutnow's Powder is sure to be a welcome help to digestion by supplying, in a pleasant form, a preparation which will contribute to the cure of many stomachic ailments.

Kutnow's Powder is not only an excellent aperient, but it also exercises a beneficial effect on the liver, gall bladder, kidneys, and stomach. It has also been successfully prescribed in diabetes, and for the correction of gouty and rheumatic conditions, or predisposition thereto.

"Its advantages," says a medical correspondent, "appear to rise from its possessing the power to eliminate from the body the excess of bile and acids, thereby purifying the blood and strengthening the general tone by improving the assimilative processes of the debilitated system. Consequently it has a salutary effect in cases of hypochondriasis, associated with low spirits and general depression."

Positively refuse substitutes; they are worthless. For sale in all first-class drug stores. Should, however, the slightest difficulty be found, apply direct to

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HARVARD AND ST. LOUIS COALING. THE EXTRA FUEL SUPPLY BEING STORED BELIEVED TO INDICATE PREPARATION FOR A LONG CRUISE.

Captain Charles S. Cotton, U. S. N., yesterday afternoon took command of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, formerly the New-York of the American Line. He was accompanied on board the steamer by Lieutenant Henry Beale. Shortly after he had taken command a detachment of twenty-five marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard were taken aboard the steamer. There were no formal proceedings attending the turning over of the steamer.

Captain Cotton, after assuming command, visited the St. Louis, which was on the other side of the pier, and to the command of which Captain Caspar P. Goodrich has been assigned.

About 4 p. m. about fifty men, under command of Assistant Naval Constructor Watts and Foreman Gillies, from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, boarded the Harvard, carrying with them wooden models and tools for the purpose of setting the gun mounts, on which it is understood four guns are to be placed. Captain Cotton and his staff inspected the preparations for this work for some time, after which they left the deck. In relation to the possible sailing date of the vessels, one of the commissioners who were shipping the new crew, was overheard to say to several applicants that they would be ready to sail in a few days.

Both vessels took on an extra quantity of coal, the theories most popular are that they are to go to Key West and act as transport, and that they are going to Philadelphia to be armed and fitted out in the same manner as the St. Paul.

Both vessels took on an extra quantity of large cargo of coal. In fact, each took nearly double her usual amount, which is three thousand tons.

THE ST. PAUL NEARLY READY. SHE IS RECEIVING EIGHTEEN GUNS AND A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL OUTFIT. AUXILIARY BOARD INSPECTS TWO YACHTS.

Naval Constructor Tawessey, of the Auxiliary Cruiser Board, returned yesterday from Philadelphia. He said the work on the St. Paul was being pushed with all possible speed. The men were working night and day, and showed as much patriotic interest as if they were completing her for themselves. The vessel will have six 5-inch rapid-fire guns, four forward and two aft, and twelve 6-pounders in sponsons on her sides, so that they can be trained to fire in either direction of the length of the vessel, as well as broadside. She will be equipped with two searchlights and electrical apparatus. The ammunition is being put in her magazines and coal in her bunkers, and she will be ready to sail by the end of the week.

She has secured a full force of engineers and deck hands for her. Mr. Tawessey expects to look over the St. Louis if she is sent to Cramp's yards for alterations after those of the St. Paul are completed.

Captain Frederick Rodgers, of the Auxiliary Board, who is to command the Paris if she reaches this port safely and is fitted out for war purposes, was in Washington yesterday. It is expected that he will resume his work with the other members of the Auxiliary Board to-day. Chief Engineer Dixon and Lieutenant-Commander Patch went to Buffalo yesterday to inspect some lake vessels. They will also go to Cleveland and will look over the yacht Comanche, owned by a wealthy citizen of that city, who was on duty at their office yesterday inspected the Vigilant and Laura A. Durrage, owned by Thomas M. Electric. The Vigilant is 120 feet long, 25 feet beam, 7 feet deep and has two compound engines.

The Laura A. Durrage is 90 feet long, 15 feet beam and 6 feet deep. Both vessels could be used for transport ships. Their speed is fifteen knots.

Nothing was known in regard to the report that Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht "Conqueror" would be turned over to the Government. No inspection has been made of Commodore Gerry's yacht, the Electric. This yacht is fitted up with every form of electrical device that can be made use of.

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posed to have been transmitted originally from Hamburg, to the effect that the steamer was to be placed in the service. As she is scheduled to sail to-morrow, the men at the pier believed that this order must have been transmitted by the Government.

SPAN THINGS SHE HAS LOST A POINT. EFFECT OF THE NON-DELIVERY OF THE AMERICAN ULTIMATUM.

Madrid, April 25 (10 a. m.).—The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with rumors of captures made by the war vessels of Spain or the United States, and with reports of the movements of the American warships, combined with patriotic utterances from all quarters of the kingdom.

A new point has also been raised relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. The view now taken is that its non-delivery leaves the United States unpledged in regard to the reservations made with reference to Cuban independence. Thus, it is pointed out, while her pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

CASTELLAR WILL SPEAK IN THE CORTES. HE WILL GIVE A PANEGYRIC ON SPAIN AND REBUKE THE UNITED STATES.

Madrid, April 25.—About twenty thousand Republicans, of all shades of opinion, have signed an address to Señor Castellar, the Republican leader, under the pretext of congratulating him upon his recovery from recent sickness, but, in reality, offering him their support if he proclaims a Republic. Señor Castellar has so far made no reply.

His coming speech in the Cortes will, it is said, dispel the idea that he is heading a revolution. On the contrary, it is asserted, Señor Castellar, from patriotic motives, will not oppose the present monarchy. His speech will be a panegyric of Spain's past greatness. It will lament the "sudden conversion of the United States into provokers of an unjust war," and will express deep disappointment at the United States "retroceding into the barbarism of war," inasmuch as the Republican leader "enthusiastically upheld the United States as the harbingers of universal peace, whose grand prosperity contrasted with the unpeaceableness of the European Powers, who maintained armaments for ruinous warfare and who were continually menacing peace and civilization."

Señor Castellar, continuing, "Appreciating the valor of his countrymen," will predict that the Republic, whose existence and prosperity are due to Spanish discovery and support, when America shook off the yoke of barbarism, will result in the traditional heroism of Spain, inflicting severe chastisement on the prestige of the Republic. Interests of the big democratic Republic, whose existence and prosperity are due to Spanish discovery and support, when America shook off the yoke of barbarism, will result in the traditional heroism of Spain, inflicting severe chastisement on the prestige of the Republic. Interests of the big democratic Republic, whose existence and prosperity are due to Spanish discovery and support, when America shook off the yoke of barbarism, will result in the traditional heroism of Spain, inflicting severe chastisement on the prestige of the Republic.